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AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.
R. W. Allison, Cassave, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JUNE, 1839.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
6 Thursday,	4 49	7 11	
7 Friday,	4 49	7 11	*For June, 1839.*
8 Saturday,	4 48	7 11	h. m. s.
9 Sunday,	4 48	7 12	Last 4 0 28 even.
10 Monday,	4 48	7 12	New 11 9 31 fore'n.
11 Tuesday,	4 48	7 12	First 18 4 58 even.
12 Wednesday	4 48	7 12	Full 26 6 49 even.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEVENTY-SIX.—BY W. C. BRYANT.

What heroes from the woodland sprung,
When through the fresh awakened land
The thrilling cry of freedom rung,
And to the work of warfare strung,
The yeoman's iron hand.

Hills flung the cry to hills around,
And ocean mart replied to mart,
And spring where streams are yet unfound,
Pealed far away the startling sound
That thrilled in every heart.

Then marched the brave from rocky steep,
From mountain river swift and cold;
The borders of the stormy deep,
The vales where gathered waters sleep,
Sent up the strong and bold.

As if the very earth again
Grew quick with God's creating breath,
And, from the sods of grave and glen,
Rose ranks of iron hearted men
To battle, to the death.

The wife, whose babe first smiled that day,
The fair bride of yesterave,
And aged sire and matron grey,
Saw the loved warriors haste away,
And deemed it sin to grieve.

Already had the strife begun,
Already blood on Concord's plain
Along the springing grass had run
And blood had flowed at Lexington,
Like brooks of summer rain.

That death stain on the April sward
Hallowed to freedom all the shore,
In fragments fell the yoke abhorred—
The footsteps of a foreign lord
Profaned the soil no more.

THE DAYS OF CHILDHOOD.

We have nothing in the whole range of poetry, ancient and modern, more beautifully expressed on this subject than the following lines by the late Charles Lamb, the inimitable and extatical hearted Elia:

"In my poor mind it is most sweet to muse upon the days gone by—to sit, in thought, over sessions o'er; and be again a child. To sit, in fancy, on the turf clad slope, down which the child would roll; To pluck gay flowers, Make posies in the sun, which the child's hand (childhood, offended soon, soon reconciled,) Would throw away, and straight take up again, Then fling them to the winds; and up the lawn Run with no playful and so light a foot, That the pressed daisy scarce declined her head.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal.

THE THIRTEEN VOTES, OR THE WAGER.—A TRUE STORY.

In a town in the interior of the Granite State, not many years since, a *gentleman*, of some property, and not a little political consideration, resided, whose name we shall call Martyn. He was a great stickler for party principles, insomuch that he was sometimes induced by party zeal to violate his moral duties. On one occasion in particular, when a very important election was taking place, upon the result of which, perhaps, the very existence of his party depended, he was so carried away by his party feelings, as to deposite thirteen votes for one individual at the same time in the ballot box, in defiance of the law which provides that no man shall vote for more than one person to fill any office, whichever party he may happen to belong or however worthy may be his favorite candidates, shall deposite more than one ballot for any one individual, for one election!

Wattie Martyn was unfortunately detected in this equivocal act—and although no legal action was had in relation to the subject, yet there were those in the town in which he resided who were unwilling to admit that excess of party zeal was a sufficient apology for his dereliction of moral duty—that the simple act of depositing thirteen votes for one candidate at one time in the ballot box, although palliated and excused by some of his warm political friends, was severely censured by others. This occurrence furnished a subject of conversation among the worthy citizens of the town for several weeks—at the end of which time, it was totally and partially died away, but was soon forgotten. Poor Mr. Martyn was doomed to hear the words *thirteen votes* occasionally repeated by his political foes in the most significant manner—evidently with the design of disturbing the equanimity of his feelings. In this they succeeded but too well. These words, so harmless in themselves, or when applied to others, if addressed to Mr. Martyn, as even uttered in his hearing, seemed to possess the power of a magic cabala, as wonderful and as instantaneous was the effect which they produced on the appearance and conduct of that gentleman. The moment thirteen votes reached his ear, his features were clouded with a frown of indignation; his eyes were lighted up with a most unholy fire—his hands involuntarily grasped the weapon of offence within his reach, and his voice, naturally clear and sonorous, was changed into deep and unearthly utterings, resembling the sound of distant thunder, or the rumblings of pent up volcanoes. Indeed, the effect produced on Sir Percie Shafton, by the sight of the bodkin, as related in the Monastery of Sir Walter Scott, was not more sudden and terrible than the effect produced on Wattie Martyn, by repeating the simple words "thirteen votes." His weakness on this point was proverbial, and a wicked youth of the village, now a very worthy and respectable legal practitioner in the city of Boston, once made Martyn's infirmity the means of playing off a mischievous and cruel practical joke to the great amusement of the by standers.

Mr. Smith, the young gentleman to whom we allude, being one day at the village tavern, entered into conversation with a genteel looking stranger, while the landlady was preparing some refreshment, with which to recruit the exhausted frame and spirits of her guest. The conversation turned on the difficulty of pronouncing some of the names of places of Indian origin, which are so frequently met with in the New-England States. In the midst of the colloquy, Mr. Smith, saw his political opponent, Wattie Martyn, coming down the road. He was certain that Wattie would pop into the tavern, and in the spur of the moment laid his plan accordingly.

"What you say, sir," said Mr. Smith, respecting those jaw breaking names, is perfectly correct—I agree with you entirely, and am much gratified to make the acquaintance of a gentleman of so much taste. But, my dear sir, there are familiar English words, and combinations of words which, although they may not be very difficult to pronounce, are exceedingly difficult to repeat. For instance, it is almost impossible for any one not familiar with the practice, to pronounce the words *thirteen votes, thirteen votes, thirteen votes*, for any length of time, without making the most ludicrous mistakes."

"Thirteen votes! thirteen votes!" repeated the stranger. "I do not see any difficulty in that. I could go on repeating the words thirteen votes! thirteen votes! thirteen votes! until to morrow morning."

"It is far more difficult, my dear sir, than you imagine," replied Mr. Smith in the blandest manner. "I am not much in the habit of betting, but for the curiosity of the thing, I am willing to bet you the price of a dinner for yourself and horse, that you cannot repeat, in rapid succession, the words "thirteen votes, thirteen votes," fifteen minutes without making some egregious blunders."

"Done," said the traveller—who rejoiced at the idea of paying the landlord's charges so easily, "and I will begin at once."—So saying he took out his watch and noted the time—then planting himself firmly against the wall, with his face towards the door, assumed a look of great determination, as if he had undertaken an unpleasant job and was resolved to go through with it at all hazards—and commenced pronouncing in a loud clear voice, with due emphasis and discretion, the cabalistic words; "Thirteen votes! thirteen votes! thirteen votes!"

In the mean time, Mr. Martyn not dreaming of the insult which awaited him, bent his steps as was his wont towards the tavern. As he reached the threshold of the door he heard the offensive words, "Thirteen votes! thirteen votes!" pronounced—and with a frame trembling with passion, and, with fury strongly imprinted on his rubicund visage, he abruptly entered the bar room, to confront the man who dared thus trifle with his feelings, and attempt to overwhelm him with insult.

His eye, beaming with wrath, fell upon the stranger, who regarded his withering glances with the most provoking indifference—and who paused not a moment in his recitation, but continued to say "thirteen votes! thirteen votes!"

The indignant Martyn next caught a sight of Mr. Smith's countenance, convulsed with laughter. "What's the meaning of this, sir," said he in a voice of thunder. But the only reply he received was from the mouth of the stranger, who, with the most irritating pertinacity, continued to bawl, even louder than before, "thirteen votes! thirteen votes."

Martyn then advanced towards the stranger, his frame absolutely quivering with rage. "Who are you, scoundrel!" demanded he in the most imperious manner, "and how dare you insult me in this way!"

The stranger thought the rage of Martyn was counterfeited, and a ruse of Smith to win the wager; and the answer to his question shouted out in a still louder voice than before, was "thirteen votes! thirteen votes!"

"I will not put up with this insult," screamed Martyn, doubling up his fist—and putting himself in fighting attitude.

"Thirteen votes, thirteen votes, thirteen votes," reiterated the stranger at the top of his lungs.

"If you repeat those words again, I will knock you down you rascal," said the infuriated Martyn, with a howl of desperation.

The stranger felt somewhat indignant at being addressed in this rude and uncere-monious manner, but was determined to win the wager, and raising his voice, bawled out with the lungs of a stentor, "thirteen votes."

"Take that then for your insolence," shrieked Martyn, suiting the action to the word, and giving the luckless traveller a box on the ear which laid him prostrate on the floor.

But as the stranger fell, his yell of surprise, anger, and agony, took the sound thirteen votes, thirteen votes, thirteen votes!"

Highly exasperated at what he conceived to be a base and unfair contrivance to cheat him out of his wager, the stranger rose in great dudgeon, still exclaiming in a voice which a boatswain in a hurricane might have envied, "thirteen votes, thirteen votes," and fell pell-mell upon poor Martyn, pounding him without mercy, and bellowing out between every blow, "thirteen votes, thirteen votes."

The traveller finally kicked Martyn out of the room, and as he closed the door upon our unlucky illegal voter, he looked at his watch—saw that the fifteen minutes had already expired—gave a loud and exulting shout of *thirteen votes! thirteen votes! thirteen votes!* which made the welkin ring again—sank exhausted in a chair, and claimed his *wager!*

OWE NO MAN.

This may be bad poetry, but depend upon it, it is excellent sense. It is an old saying that the debtor is a slave to the creditor. If so, half the world enter into voluntary servitude. The universal rage to buy on credit, is a serious evil in this country. Many a man is ruined entirely by it.

Many a man goes into a store for a single article. Looking around, twenty things strike his eyes; he has no money, but buys on credit. Foolish man! Pay day must come, and ten chances to one, like death, it finds you unprepared to meet it. Tell me, ye who have experienced it, did the pleasure of possessing the article, bear any proportion to the pain of being called on to pay for it when you had it not in your power.

A few rules, when kept, will contribute much to your happiness and independence. Never buy on credit when you can possibly do without. Take pride in being able to say "owe no man." Wives are sometimes thoughtless—daughters now and then extravagant. Many a time when neither the wife nor the daughter would willingly give a single pang to the father's bosom, they urge and tease him to get articles, pleasant enough to be sure to possess, but difficult for him to buy: the purchaser on credit is dunned—sued; and may be in an hour made wretched by their folly.

Never owe your shoemaker, your tailor, your printer, your blacksmith or laborer. Besides the bad policy of keeping in debt, it is downright injustice to those whose labour you have received all the benefit of it.

Ruling Passion.—The New Yorker tells an anecdote of a punster in Boston, by the name of Sigourney. As he was expiring in the presence of his doctor, a servant entered and called the physician out, saying in a low voice, "a man has fallen down the well," but Sigourney, overhearing the appalling information, inquired with a scarce audible whisper, "I say, doctor, did he kick the bucket?"

This reminds us of a case somewhat similar which occurred in this city some years since. One of our greatest wags—still alive, and long may he live—was violently ill with a fever. A physician, who went upon the "whole hog" principle of giving the entire contents of a drug shop at a dose, recommended that he should be cupped in the forehead, a blister applied to each of his ankles and wrists, that he should be also cupped on the breast, and a large mustard plaster applied, and as a finisher that he should take thirty five grains of calomel, followed by a dose of castor oil. The joker knew well enough about medicine and its effects to know that the doctor was little experienced in the use of it. Turning an inquiring and rather waggish look towards him, he said,

"Doctor, do you really think I must take every thing you have prescribed?"

"Certainly."

"Well, while you are about it *had'nt you better pull a tooth?*"—*Picayune.*

Why is a blacksmith's apron like an old maid? It keeps off the sparks.

KEEP YOUR LAND RICH.

This is to be done by manuring, by pasturing, and by alternate crops. Cattle and sheep make manure—manure makes grain, and grass, and roots—these in return feed the family, and make meat, milk and wool; and meat, milk and wool are virtually money, the great object of the farmer's ambition, and the reward of his labors.—This is the farmer's magic chain, which, kept bright by use, is ever strong and sure; but if broken or suffered to corrode by neglect, its power and efficiency are lost.

You possess all the earthly elements of a good soil—clay, sand and lime. It is your duty to husband and apply the vegetable, and most essential element of fertility—manures. These are as much the food of your crops, as your crops are food for your cattle, or your family; and it is as vain to expect to perpetuate good crops without manure, as it would be to expect fat beef and fat mutton, from stinted pasture or buckwheat straw. We see, then, that manures are the basis of good husbandry, whether we have reference to tillage or cattle farms; and that tillage and cattle reciprocally benefit each other.

It results from these facts, that a farmer should till no more land than he can keep dry, and clean and rich; and that he should keep no more stock than his crops will feed well, and that can be made profitable to the farm.

The farmer who makes but thirty bushels of corn, a dozen bushels of rye, or a ton of hay, from an acre of land—and there are not few who fall short of this—is hardly remunerated for his labor, but he who gets these measures from half an acre, and every good farmer ought at least to do so, realizes a nett product of one half of the value of his crop, or receives twice as much for his labor as the first does. The reason of this, is, that the one permits his acre to become poor, either from not saving and applying his manure, or from spreading it and his labor over too much land, or by cropping it too long, while the other keeps his land rich, and thereby saves half his labor. How is this disparity increased, when, instead of being double, the crop of the good farmer exceeds that of the bad farmer four-fold, incidents that often happen on adjoining farms? If the latter gets one hundred dollars per annum for his labor, the former gets four hundred dollars for his labor. No inconsiderable item this, in the aggregate of a man's life, or in the profit and loss account of a large farm.

So with animals. The food which parsimony or indolence, or ill judged economy doles out to a beast, and which barely keeps him two years, would if judiciously fed out, fatten him in six months; and thereby convert three quarters of the food into meat, milk and money, which in the other case, is expended to keep the animal alive. Time is money, as well in fattening animals and feeding crops, as in other expenditures of human labor.

Pasturing is a means of inducing fertility. It is computed to add twenty per cent. to the fertility of a first rate soil. All this is grown upon the soil. This arises from two causes. All that is grown upon the soil, is returned to it in the droppings of the animals which graze upon it. And in the second place, when broken up by the plough, the sward is converted into tillage crops, and has been found to be equavalent, in a well set sod, to more than twelve loads of manure on the acre. In this way sheep husbandry is known to enrich lands rapidly. But this remark does not apply to meadows where the crop is carried off, and no equivalent returned to the soil, in the form of manure.—*Judge Buel.*

The origin of confining jurors from meat and drink.—The Gothic nations were famous of old, in Europe, for the quantities of food and drink which they consumed.—The ancient Germans, and their Saxon descendants in England, were remarkable for their hearty meals. Gluttony and drunkenness were so very common, that those vices were not thought disgraceful; and Tacitus represents the former as capable of being as easily overcome by strong drink as by arms. Intemperance was so general and habitual, that no one was thought to be fit for serious business after dinner; and under this persuasion it was enacted in the laws, that judges should hear and determine causes fasting and not after dinner. An Italian author in his "Antiquities," plainly argues that this regulation was framed for the purpose of avoiding the unsound decrees consequent upon intoxication; and Dr. Gilbert Stuart, very patient and ingeniously observes, in his "Historical Dissertation concerning the antiquity of the British constitution," that from the propensity of the older Britains to indulge excessively in eating and drinking has proceeded the restriction upon jurors and jury-men, to refrain from meat and drink, and to be even held in custody, until they had agreed upon their verdict.

Many a man may justly thank his talent for his rank, but no man has ever yet been able to return the compliment, by thanking his rank for his talent.

WHAT WE CALL DUTIES.

Every man ought to pay his debts—if he can.

Every man ought to help his neighbor—if he can.

Every man and woman ought to get married—if they can.

Every representative in Congress and in the Legislature, ought to inform their constituents what they are about—if they can.

Every man should do his work to please his customers—if he can.

Every man should please his wife—if he can.

Every wife should rule her husband—if she can.

Every woman should sometimes hold her tongue—if she can.

Every lawyer should tell the truth—if he can.

Every preacher of the gospel should be a christian—if he can.

Every man ought to subscribe to a paper—if he can.

Every reader should add something to the above—if he can.

Excursions.—If we were to chronicle all the interesting passages that are reported to us as occurring to the pleasure parties that go abroad from this place, we should present a budget of fun and *adventures rare.* In one instance, on a visit to the Narrows of the Yadkin, a fair one got fastened in the rocks, so that one of her beaus had to *knock* her out of her difficulty; another *lost her stockings* in an adventure somewhat similar, and had to walk about five miles without them. On another occasion, a gentleman who had the reputation of a gallant squire, undertook the navigation of a canoe; but he found his craft somewhat unmanageable, and while going through a rapid stream, at the rate of *ten* knots, he undertook to make a short halt by putting down the pole *immediately* below it. As might be expected, he took an aerial flight of some fifteen feet, and was *landed* in the *water*, as Paddy would tell you. He was taken *up* considerably *down* the *river*, and immediately proposed "to go home." Some of the ladies showing an inclination to laugh at his misfortunes after the danger was discovered to be over, our buck replied, with some show of impatience, "Well, fishing is a pleasant business, but to be fished for aint quite to my liking."—*Carolina Watchman.*

Candor and fair dealing.—Larkin White Esq. the Van Buren candidate for the Legislature of Virginia, in the county of Hanover, some time ago published an address, in which he stated that he considered Mr. Clay an abolitionist. Subsequently he delivered a speech before the people, in which he declared "that if he had known Mr. Clay's opinions as well when he wrote his circular as he does now, he would not have made the charge, for he did not believe it to be true.

This is an instance of fairness of which we have but few examples in the Van Buren ranks. We recollect but one, and that was the case of the Columbus (Geo.) Enquirer.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Remarkable Occurrence.—The following singular facts were related in our hearing a few days since. The source from which the information was received, is such as to put all doubt, as to its truth and correctness, out of the question.

A female slave, belonging to a resident of the adjoining County of Burke, about fifteen years ago, had a violent attack of fever; and was reduced to so low a state, that at two several times, she was supposed to be dead; and was, as often, folded in her shroud; but was saved from interment by some light signs of remaining life. And though she ultimately recovered from her sickness, she remained, from that time to the present, utterly helpless; and was entirely without the power of speech. For fifteen years she never spoke a word. She was then about thirteen years of age.

About two weeks ago, without giving any other manifestations that her peculiar condition had undergone a change, she commenced speaking with as much readiness and ease, as *one*, whose power of utterance had *never* been hindered or impaired.—And what renders the circumstance still more remarkable is, that she commenced speaking, by repeating passages from the Bible, praying, and singing hymns; and it is said she can repeat passages from the Scriptures to an almost incredible number. She remains in the helpless condition of body as heretofore.—*Lincoln Republican.*

Deliberate Suicide by a Child.—A son of Mrs. McFarlin, in Crawford county, Ohio, left home with a rope for the purpose bringing home a sheep. The next morning he was found suspended to a dogwood sapling.

A Van Buren paper makes an angry charge against a Collector whom he wants removed, viz; *That he has not attended a single Administration meeting since he accepted the Office.* He could not bring a more serious allegation.

About our neighbors.

The case of Stoddart L. Gouverneur, exhibited in our courts as in the Circuit Courts of the U. S. for the District of New York has occasioned much singular development, exhibiting the manner in which the public business was transacted during the administration of President Jackson.

The United States have sued Mr. Gouverneur for $150,000, alleged to be due for arrearages of postages received by him as Postmaster at New York. It has appeared, in the course of the trial that Mr. Gouverneur was frequently appealed to by the Department at other times to sustain it in its difficulties, and that he did, repeatedly, make large sums for it. The confusion which this duty, in addition to his regular functions as Postmaster, introduced, formed the ground work for this suit. The facts, as they were disclosed on the trial, we derive from the New York Courier and Enquirer:

Mr. Gouverneur assumed the duties of Postmaster of New York, on the first of January, 1829. A letter from Mr. C. K. Gardner, the treasurer of the Department, under date of October 3rd, proves that at that time the treasurer did not know what amount was in Bank, or what checks he had drawn on account of the office in New York, and begs of Mr. Gouverneur, the defendant in the present action, as a favor, if within his power "*to make good the deficiency.*" Shortly after he returned thanks to the defendant for having provided funds to meet a check of $5000, which had been protested; and adds that the letters of the defendant showed a disposition "highly gratifying to the Postmaster General, and to all." Other letters introduced in the case, from Mr. Gardner, show that the Department at that period was not only reduced to the most beggarly condition, but that it was repeatedly indebted to the defendant, when it was extremely hard pushed, for the arrangement of its difficulties with the banks;—anticipating the day of adjusting the quarter's postages and protesting its paper in a variety of ways from dishonor. For all this service, the Department seems to have been at the time sufficiently grateful, and Mr. Gouverneur is assured that himself and his office are "*in the highest repute,* ALL ROUND!" What the circle may be which is here described, we can readily imagine.

In February, 1834, Mr. Post Master General Barry wrote to the defendant, requesting him to raise money for the Department "*at almost any discount.*" "The character and credit of the department depend upon it." "I have the full and entire confidence of the President." "Tazey declines affording even the countenance of the Treasury." "He will not even do what the Bank of the United States and its branches have done in transferring funds." It was on the tenth of the month that Mr. Barry thus wrote to Mr. Gouverneur, pourtraying the desperate situation of the department. Five days afterwards he wrote that "he had counted on his friendship, and *not in vain.*" And then follows an extraordinary account of an interview on the subject with the Hero of New Orleans. In the gratitude of his heart Mr. Barry went forthwith to General Jackson, to tell him what Mr. Gouverneur had done for the Department, and consequently for the credit of his administration. "I have TOLD ALL to the President, and he rejoices with me in the sincerity of his heart." Then he rejoined emphatically upon Mr. Barry that he should "never forget" the defendant. "REMEMBER THAT, SIR!" "I told him I should"—adds the Post Master General, "with feelings of the sincerest gratitude."

In April, 1834, the Investigating Committee of the Senate was actively engaged in ferreting out the abuses of the Post Office. Mr. Barry had long before commenced borrowing money, to sustain the sinking Department. Among other matters, he had borrowed a considerable sum of Mr. James Hamilton. On the 12th of April, Mr. Barry wrote to the defendant:—"From certain queries propounded by the Committee, I am satisfied that they have by some means become apprised of the arrangements with Hamilton. * * * I shall report three letters as DRAFTS, and not as LOANS—the amount of liability will not be changed, our drafts being the same, which will of course be reduced in proportion as they have been protested" by the defendant. * * * "I have conversed with the President, who knows all about it, and says *it is right, and that I have a right to borrow of whoever will lend!*"

HENRY CLAY.

The exclusive right of Navigating the Mississippi, secured by Mr. Clay's exertions alone.

"At the treaty of Ghent the British Commissioners demanded as a *sine qua non*, that Great Britain should, during all after time, enjoy an equal right with the people of the United States, to navigate the whole of the Mississippi river. And strange as it may now seem, it is an historical fact, that a majority of the American commissioners were in favor of granting this most unreasonable and arrogant claim. It should be remembered, however, that the star of Napoleon had then set—that the glory and power of Great Britain, were at their zenith—that the news of the battle of New Orleans had not reached Europe, and that the American Commissioners had but little hope, while those of Great Britain were big with confidence.

But the master spirit—the great champion of 'Seaman's Rights' was a member of that memorable council, and perceptibly refused to sign any treaty which sustained the assumed right of Great Britain to navigate this 'father of waters.' In this struggle, Mr. Clay had only Gen. Jackson, citizen Hugs for a brace mate, four Tennessee and Kentucky rifle-men at his levelling with the dust on opposing foe. Nor it was an open field fight.—CRAFT against three *friends* and the members of Europe and the conqueress of Napoleon. At this day the five hundred steamboats, constructed by Americans, floating upon the Mississippi, tell who won the victory and throw a forcible flickering light upon the dawning value of that achievement.

If the gratitude of the nation elevated Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, for defeating bravely a single city, in a single engagement, what measure of thanks shall it bestow upon Henry Clay, the man who saved, in spite of the too willing concession of friends, and the determinate arrogance of a powerful enemy, a mighty river which is yet to become the public mother of a *hundred cities?*"

[*From the Southern Sun.*]

Price the 'illustrious exile,' lately wrote to Mr. Wise, of Va. that, upon a fair settlement the government would be indebted *to him.* The good people of this country are much bothered to learn what claims Price can have against the United States to balance the immense sum which he stole from the government. In the New York Express, however, we find a statement of his account against 'the party,' which seems to be very moderate for the services performed, and which, when allowed, (as it will in all probability) will leave Uncle Sam considerably indebted to the exile. We copy the document, for the edification of our readers:

UNCLE SAM.	*Dr.*
To speeches at Tammany Hall, considering the foul air, cheap at $25,000 per annum for 6 years,	$150,000
White gloves soiled by shaking hands with the leaves,	100
Clothes torn and soiled at Tammany meetings and given to servants, low at	3,750
Cologne water to purify myself after said meetings,	1,865
Extra Speech in the Park by torch lights, Nov. 1838—but off as cold raw weather—moderate at,	2,500
Dr. Bolus' bill curing me of cold caught on the occasion,	1,500
Loss of professional time while confined to the house	15,000
Subscriptions to the 'Election fund' at different times, but mostly lost,	125,000
Bets lost to the internal whigs on the last Fall Election, quarter part not yet paid, but as I am still personally responsible for them I have passed the amount to my "*suspended fun,*"—exact amount,	100,000
Dinners and Suppers given at my house to the 'Party' leaders, on various occasions, when I found they wanted stirring up, lowest	20,500
Saxony Carpets spoiled by their tobacco juice and other nuisances,	2,875
Glass and plates broken by them—very lowest estimate,	1,980
Matty's Portrait, elegant frame, cost $500,—worth now at most, $50, leaves a loss of,	450
Old Hickory's Portrait presented on leaving home to *the Hall,* and of course chargeable to the Government, being for party purposes,	1,000
Shaking hands, on frequent occasions, with Ming and others, which, considering the degradation, worth at least,	50,000
Sundry items, not time to detail 'em at present at least,	50,000
	$549,100

Milk Meters.—The following is a prescription, recommended by the Boston Times, for the detection of water in milk, and the quantity of it:

"Take a tumbler—across it lay two small sticks, as large as a quill—on these sticks place a tumbler any two thirds full of milk. This is tumbler above tumbler, the lower one being empty and the upper full, or nearly full. This done, take a piece of linen or cotton, one and a half inches wide, sufficiently long to reach from near the bottom of the inside of the upper tumbler, in which is the milk, to an inch or two below it, on the outside, letting the end hang into the lower tumbler. This forms a perfect syphon. All the water in the milk will run off into the lower tumbler. It will look white, to be sure, from having run through the milk, but it will be water—pure water."

Privateering.—Mr. B. a merchant of Providence, and a man quite celebrated afterwards for his liberality and public spirit, was the owner of a most fortunate privateer which sailed out of the port of Providence. On one occasion, when she had just unshipped a cargo of sugar, &c. taken from a very rich prize, in rolling it into the yard, one of the hogsheads stove, and a quantity of sugar fell out. A poor woman in the neighborhood, seeing the disaster, ran and filled her apron. Mr. B. from the loft of his store called out, "What are you doing there?" The poor woman, looking up, answered, "Privateering, sir!"

Subordination.—An English writer makes the remark, that to maintain the idea of subordination in any nation as be found. *Sedition* is tolerated only by gods, kings, poets, and philosophers.

From the National Intelligencer.

OUR NAVY.

For seamen, probably, of the present day, are aware what a change in public opinion has taken place in less than half a century as to the necessity of an efficient Navy for the protection of the citizens and commerce of the United States.

In looking into a file of Philadelphia papers for the year 1794, we come across a warm Debate, which took place in the House of Representatives of the United States in February of that year, on a proposition for building four vessels of 44 guns and two of 20 guns, in order to protect our merchant vessels against the cruisers of the Algerines, who had recently not only committed depredations on our commerce, but had seized and carried into slavery a large number of our citizens; and, to our surprise, found that the measure was carried by a majority of two votes only. Indeed, but for the eminated zeal and ability with which the bill was advocated by the lately deceased Gen. Samuel Smith, who had just become a member of that body, it is likely this movement toward a Navy Establishment would have failed altogether.

Such of our readers as are not already acquainted with the facts will doubtless be curious to know on what grounds the measure was opposed. We will state the principal reasons assigned.

1. The vast expense which the building and fitting out of this small fleet would subject the country to.

2. That if these vessels were built, a Secretary of the Navy and a swarm of other officers must be employed.

3. That, as it was supposed the Algerines would be aided by the British Government, this fleet would prove insufficient for its avowed objects.

4. That it would be cheaper to purchase a peace of the Algerines, or to pay a tribute to the Portuguese Government to fight the Algerines in our behalf, than to fit out a squadron for the purpose.

5. That the Government of Great Britain, whose Ministry, it was argued, had the power of preventing the aggressions of the Algerines, could be more effectively induced to this course by commercial regulations, and increased duties on the importation of her manufactures, than by a few armed vessels.

Strange as some of these arguments may now sound in the ears of our readers, this is a true story of some of the objections, which had nearly defeated the first step taken under the Constitution towards the construction of a Naval force.

Reason for not Fighting a Duel.—M. de Langeron and M. de Montande, both remarkably ugly men, quarrelled and challenged one another. Arrived at the place of meeting, M. de Langeron stares his adversary in the face, and says, "I have just reflected; I can't fight you;" with this he returned his sword into the scabbard.

"How, sir, what does this mean?" replied M. de Montande.

"It means that I shall not fight.

"What! you insult me, and refuse to give me satisfaction?"

"If I have insulted you I ask a thousand pardons, but I have an insurmountable reason for not fighting with you."

"But, sir, may one know it?"

"It will offend you."

"No, sir."

"You assure me?"

"Yes, I assure you."

"Well, sir, then is it—if we fight, according to all appearances, I shall kill you, and then I shall remain the ugliest fellow in the kingdom." His adversary could not help laughing, and they returned to the city good friends.

A Curious Case of war.—In the year 1005, some soldiers of the Commonwealth of Modena ran away with a bucket from a public well, belonging to the State of Bologna. This implement might be worth a shilling; but it produced a bloody quarrel, which was worked up into a bloody war.—Henry the king of Sardinia for the Emperor or Henry, the second assisted the Modenese to keep possession of the bucket, and in one of the battles he was made prisoner. His father, the Emperor, offered a chain of gold that would encircle Bologna, which is seven miles in compass for his son's ransom, but in vain. After twenty two years imprisonment, and his father being dead, he pined away and died. His monument is still extant in the church of the Dominicans. This fatal bucket is still exhibited in the tower of the cathedral of Modena, enclosed in an iron cage.

Shocking train of Events.—We copy the following from the Evansville, In. Journal of Wednesday last. The narrative, though almost incredible, is, we have no doubt, strictly true:

At the raising of a log house, in Gibson Co., on Tuesday last, a quarrel took place among the men engaged, when one man who was "chopping the corner," threw his axe, which struck another man below, and split open his abdomen, and caused his immediate death. The man who threw the axe, fell back as he threw it, and in the fall broke his neck; as the same time the log that they were rolling up, was let loose in the excitement of the moment, and came back upon the men who were raising it; killing three persons and wounding and bruising others.—*Louisville Journal.*

The sale of Ardent Spirits to the Indians, on the frontier has been prohibited by the Secretary of War.

A Translation wanted Promptly.—The Louisville Journal says many persons in search of translations of Greek and Latin quotations, published in the Courier and Journal, have called at the publication office, and, in consequence of the increasing press of business, have been compelled to go away disappointed. The Journal says very truly, and goes a number of young gentlemen [see Mr. Shelby's company hands] commenced crying "Othello!" "Othello!" so loud that Mr. Shelby stopped his carriage immediately. Mr. Pierson smiled and the crowd, also, soon pronounced in the most vociferous manner "Othello's occupation gone!" and then proceeded to say that "A change had come over the spirit of his dream;" he had "pulled his hat down upon the stage" of Thespis and unceremoniously shoved "pastures" in the Temple of Prayer and Temple of Zion; he had left the "cloth and leather" for the sword and banner of righteousness, and that, instead of fighting Shakespeare's mimic battles, he should hereafter fight under the Cross of Jesus Christ; and, finally, he exhorted his old companions to remain with him and leave the Theatre to become the abode of bats. Two papers say it was Charley's last performance and that his thrilling eloquence will win him twenty fold laurels in holy orders when compared with the stage.—*Chicago Democrat.*

The Professor and the Student.—A professor of Latin in the University of Edinburg, now no more, having desired the students to give him a list of their names in Latin, was greatly surprised at seeing, written on a slip of paper the name "Jeanes Ovum Novum."

After in vain seeking for a translation of this, he at last became convinced that it was either one of those dark Latin passages, to decypher which even the skill of Bentley would have failed, or that it was a hoax.

He, therefore, next day, in the class read out the three dark words, and desired the writer of them to stand up.

One of his pupils immediately rose.

"What are you?" said the professor.

"A poor scholar, sir!"

"A very poor scholar, indeed, sir, or you would never have written such stuff as 'Jeanes Ovum Novum.' That can't be your name, sir.

"I don't see," said the student, "where you could find better Latin. My name is John Agnew. Ovum for egg. (Ag.) Novum for new; Ovum Novum—Egg new."

The professor, seeing that he had missed the worst of it, immediately laid his finger upon his forehead, and looking at is hopeful pupil, who was standing somewhat in the attitude of a drill sergeant, exclaimed in a pitiful voice, "Alas! alas! something wrong here, I doubt."

"May be so," shouted 'Ovum Novum;' something may be wrong *there*, but," striking his hand upon his own forehead, "there is nothing wrong *here*."—*Theodore Hook.*

Lawful Revenge.—Many years since, a gentleman of Newington, a parish of Wethersfield, Conn., who was a very religious and conscientious man, married one of the most ill-natured and troublesome women which could be found in the vicinity. This occasioned a universal surprise wherever he was known; and one of his neighbors ventured to ask him the reasons which governed his choice. He replied, that having had but little trouble in the world, he was fearful of becoming too much attached to things of time and sense, and he thought by experiencing some afflictions, he should become more weaned from the world, and that he married such a woman as he thought would accomplish this object.

The best part of the story is that the wife, hearing the reasons why he married her, was much offended, and, *out of revenge*, became one of the most pleasant and dutiful wives in the town; declaring that she was not going to be made a pack-horse to carry her husband to heaven.

Cold Water for Children.—Coming, as we know it does, from a Physician in this city, we have no hesitation in publishing the annexed communication.—*New York Com. Adv.*

"During the prevalence of this hot weather, there is nothing so grateful to infants as cold water; those little creatures suffer equally with adults from thirst, especially at night; yet, strange to say, the mother either neglects or fears to offer cold water. In my practice, in several instances, I have been called to see children laboring under fever from the effects of thirst; and, upon giving cold water, have had the pleasure of seeing the child recover to a very short time, a firm perspiration following the use of this remedy. Real thirst cannot be allayed by any thing so well as by water. When a child is feverish at night, it will in a majority of cases, be cured by frequently sponging its face and hands with cold water, and allowing it to drink cold water. Let parents who have sickly children (if any have) try this plan; if it does no good, it will produce no evil; but I am certain it will prevent much suffering by a very simple and grateful remedy."

The Question Settled.—The long, protracted and highly interesting question of etiquette, as to which side of a lady a gentleman should ride, on horseback, has been settled, finally, conclusively and forever by a female correspondent of the Morning Post who states that the ladies prefer the gentleman should ride on their right, because they can be so much nearer together. The decision will be met with acclamations by the right siders.

From the Columbian Observer.

At a meeting of the friends of the administration of Gen. Jackson, held at the Court House in Bardstown, on the 4th of April, 1840, Gen. Thomas C. Jones was called to the chair, and Thomas Wells appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were then offered by Gen. Jones, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States, created by delegates assembled in convention, and ratified by a majority of the people of the United States, was framed for the purpose of establishing justice, insuring domestic tranquility, providing for the common defence, promoting the general welfare, and securing the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their posterity; and whereas, the Constitution has conferred upon the President of the United States the power to appoint, by and with the consent of the Senate, certain officers, and to remove them at pleasure; and whereas, the power of appointment and removal is a power necessarily connected with the execution of the laws, and with the preservation and protection of the Constitution; and whereas, the will of the nation, expressed on solemn occasions, is the supreme law of the land, and is necessary to the prosperity of the country, and peculiarly so to the liberties of the people.

1st. That it is an abuse of the power in the chief officers of the Administration, by their official patronage and influence through their dependants and partizans, and through the hopes and fears and venality of corruptible and unprincipled partizans, to attempt to impress their will upon the nation, or dictate to the people in the exercise of their political rights, or thwart the independent judgment of the Congress and impose an obnoxious measure upon the country.

2d. That to insist on or countenance the offensive activity of officers of the national Administration, in the elections under the General or State Governments at the great violation of the principles of the Republican party, and the distribution of offices with a view to reward unprincipled party zeal in a contempt alone of Executive power, and public sentiment has prescribed in terms too legible to be misunderstood, the correction of those and other abuses that have brought the patronage of the General Government in conflict with the freedom of elections, and the consideration of those causes which have distorted the rightful course of appointment and have placed or continued power in unfaithful and incompetent hands.

4th. That an observance of our National Constitution and prudent friends of our glorious Union, we view with apprehension the encroachments of Executive power, and the fearless and unprincipled efforts of the supporters of the present Administration to counteract the influence of public sentiment, and as free and independent citizens, we view with indignation all attempts to official hirelings and interested supporters, to control the people in the free and unbiassed exercise of their right of suffrage.

5th. That the numerous defalcations in public officers, and immense loss of public money that have occurred during the late and present Administration, are the natural consequences of a policy that appreciates unscrupulous party zeal as a paramount qualification for public office.

6th. That we view with jealousy and alarm that the present Administration, (which by reminiscence or guilty connivance has caused great loss of public money, and whose friends openly claim public office as equals for their adherence and support every stretch of executive authority) should attempt to obtain a more complete and absolute control of the national purse by the establishment of the Sub Treasury system.

7th. That the public lands rightfully belong to the people of the United States, that they ought to be administered for the benefit of the old as well as the new States, and we consider the attempt to depreciate their value and surrender them to the new States as the result of political trafficking intended to prop up prints to support a sinking Administration.

8th. We cannot give our support to an Administration that with professions of economy is distinguished by unusual extravagance, that under the banner of Democracy seeks to fortify the Executive by an increase of power, and with pretensions to Republicanism, unblushingly wields the influence and patronage of the Government, and conveys to barter away the national domain to sustain its abused power.

9th. To circumscribe the right of instruction by a fixed formula of words, may comport with the hypocriticism of a minute politician, and suit the expectations of the plicity, but it is repugnant to the good faith of an honest representative and beneath the dignity of an elevated statesman.

10th. That in pursuance of the proposition of the Whig party of the United States to select a candidate for the Presidency in opposition to the present incumbent by a National Convention, Gen. Edmund Jones, Gen. Jas. Wellborn, Col. Andrew Mitchell, Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, Gen. William Hoskins, Dr. James Calloway, Col. James Watkins, Dr. Larkin G. Jones, Col. Peter Miller, Major W. W. Foden, Augustus Ferguson and Richard Allen, Esqrs., be appointed delegates to represent the county of Washington in the State Convention of the Whig party to be held at Raleigh for the selection of delegates to the National Convention.

11th. That HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, by his eminent qualifications as a statesman—his ardent patriotism, and his illustrious public character, is entitled to our support for the next Presidency.

12th. On motion of Col. James Martin, Resolved, that these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, and that the Whig papers throughout the State be requested to publish the same.

WM. HORTON, Chairman.

LARKIN G. JONES, Sec'y.

A young lady in Indiana has procured a gander for another.

From the Pennsylvania Gazette.

A CURIOUS CHAPTER OF POLITICAL HISTORY.

Our readers will recollect that an individual in London, named Smithson, left his estate, a few years ago, amounting to about half a million of dollars, to the United States, in trust, for the purpose of founding a Literary Institution at Washington city. At the suggestion of Gen. Jackson, an agent was appointed to go to London and prosecute the claim to the money. In due time he succeeded, and the question of how the money should be disposed of, came before the last Congress; in the discussion of which Mr. Calhoun opposed the reception of the money, and denied the constitutionality of any act of Congress to establish a University. Among others, he made the following remarkable statements:

"The question whether we have the power to establish a University or not, was a subject of consideration at an early stage of our Government, and President Washington decided that Congress had the power. But the question was used down, and never revived. And now what would we do? We accept a fund from a foreigner, and would do what we are not authorized to do by the Constitution. We would enlarge our grant of power derived from the States of this Union, even. I not only regard the measure proposed as unconstitutional, but to me it appears to involve a species of meanness which I cannot mention, a want of dignity wholly unworthy of this Government."

A writer in the National Intelligencer, who adopts the appropriate signature of "a Common Sense," traces the history of this subject, and shows that Mr. Calhoun was utterly mistaken in stating that Gen. Washington's proposition was either voted down, or never received.

He quotes the recommendation from Gen. Washington's Speech to Congress in 1790, and the response of that body, but no action was had. In 1796, he repeated the recommendation, connecting with it the establishment of a Military Academy. At the same time a memorial was presented, by several citizens stating that President Washington had offered a donation of 50 shares of Potomac Stock, which cost 5,000 dollars sterling, in aid of the object, and requesting to be authorized to receive donations. This was referred to a committee, consisting of Mr. Madison, Mr. Craik and Mr. Goodrich, who reported in favor of the object, but no action was had. Of course it was not "noted down."

The next article on the subject was by Mr. Jefferson, who did not think it constitutional, but recommended an amendment, to make it so. No action was had on this recommendation.

Mr. Madison, in his first message, made an eloquent appeal to Congress on the subject, which was referred to a committee, who reported that though the constitution did not grant such power by any express provision, yet that it resulted from the right of legislation over the District of Columbia. The committee, however, expressed doubts as to the right to appropriate money for such purpose. After the war, Mr. Madison again pressed the subject upon Congress, and it was referred to a committee of seven, of whom Mr. Calhoun himself was one! and who reported "*a bill for the establishment of a National University!*" and making an appropriation for the purpose. Mr. Calhoun is presumed to have approved of this bill, as no mention of his dissent is to be found. The bill was not finally acted on for want of time. Again Mr. Madison recommended it, in his last Message, and again a committee reported a bill, which was postponed on motion of the Chairman of the committee, for want of time.

This is a remarkable history, and it is not the less so because Mr. Calhoun has been the uniform advocate of the Military Academy which Congress had no more right to establish than it had to establish any other Literary Institution. And yet Mr. Calhoun claims to be consistent, and to be a stickler for a strict construction of the Constitution!

The following letter has been furnished the editors of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian:

EXECUTION OF THE PIRATE MARSAUD AT BORDEAUX.

Bordeaux, March 24, 1839.

Captain Maynard, who confronted the Captain and part of the crew, and later commanded of the French ship Alexandre, (which vessel was seized at Newport, Rhode Island, some time since, and sent under the command of an officer from on board a French man-of-war to Bordeaux,) has been tried, found guilty, and executed at Bordeaux for the above crime. A young man, his second officer, has also been tried and found guilty, but, on account of his age has been recommended to mercy. The execution of Marsaud took place three hours after the passing of his sentence. Before his death he made a full confession of all his crimes. He said that seven men were thrown overboard by his orders, and that the mate of the ship imploringly begged of him only one half hour's time in order that he might write to, and take a last farewell of his father, and offered him (Marsaud) the sum of 1000 francs for said half hour, but that he unfeelingly denied it to him.

It is very much wondered at in Bordeaux, that it was that the French authorities in the United States experienced so much difficulty in the American magistrates in having such a pirate given up. It is also stated that four of the persons who had a hand in the above piracy and murders are still in the United States, and that all the entreaties of the commander of the French armed war Bergere could not induce the Americans to give them up.

Connecticut U. S. Senator.—The Hartford Courant says that the Hon. Dennis Kimberly, U. S. Senator, has resigned his seat, on account of ill health. It will devolve upon the Legislature, now in session, to fill the vacancy. A Whig, of course, will be elected.

Charlotte:

Thursday, June 6, 1839.

☞ CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—We learn from the last Lincolnton papers that Gen. D. M. Edney has declared himself a candidate for Congress in opposition to Maj. H. W. Conner. He is a Whig in principle, and we hope the Whigs of this District will unite upon him. We hope the Whigs will learn a lesson from their opponents and support the General, although he may not please in every respect, for to insure his election to all that the Van Buren party will unite on any man rather than a Whig should have a chance to slip in. We do not blame them for this, but we can see no reason why the Whigs should not adopt the same course.

☞ VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—We have received some returns from the Virginia elections, but not sufficient to state with certainty what the result will be, but we cannot consider the prospect of having a Whig majority in the Legislature a hopeless one. As far as heard from the Whigs and Conservatives have elected 46—the House of Delegates being composed of 134 members it requires only 22 more to give them a majority in that body. To get these according to a statement in the Richmond Whig, they stand a fair chance of electing 30 more. So we see no cause to despair of the "Old Dominion" yet.

The Senate is composed of 32 members—one-fourth elected every year. In the last Senate there were but 10 Whigs—in the next there will be 12 certain and perhaps 13 or 14, there being already an ascertained gain of two, and a probability of gaining 1 or 2 more.

As far as heard from, 4 Whigs, 1 Conservative and 5 Van Buren men have been elected to Congress, viz: H. A. Wise, J. T. Hill, J. M. Botts, C. F. Mercer, (Whigs,) James Garland, (Cons.) and J. W. Jones, J. Holleman, F. E. Rives, G. C. Dromgoole and L. Banks, (Van Buren.)

☞ *Mr. Clay in Virginia.*—The correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette, writing from Albemarle county, Va., on the subject of the late elections in that neighborhood, says,

"Public sentiment is preparing in our region here manifest in favor of Henry Clay. The mists of prejudice are clearing away, and he is almost universally hailed the man of the People. So great a change on any subject I have never witnessed as that which has taken place with regard to Mr. Clay in this community."

☞ *Another Military Hero.*—We see it stated that Gov. McNutt, of Mississippi, has arrayed himself in full military dress, gold laced coat and pantaloons, boots reaching above his knee with long spurs, sharpen de brae, and long sword, and in this guise is traversing the State electioneering for a re-election!

☞ The Queen of England directed Lord Palmerston to send out by the Liverpool a beautiful portrait of Her Majesty, to Col. Wm. L. Stone, editor of the New York Commercial, as a token of acknowledgment for a copy of his life of Brandt.

☞ *Two more Items.*—A large quantity of Printing paper, the manufacture of this State, was landed here from the Steam Boat Henrietta, from Fayetteville, a few days ago destined for Texas.

About 250 bales cotton yarn, and goods, have been shipped from this Port, for the North, within the past ten days—from North Carolina Factories.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

FROM THE CHERAW GAZETTE.

SILK.

We saw, a few days since, a quantity of most beautiful cocoons, made by worms fed this spring by Capt. Charles Vanderford of our town. They are of snow whiteness, brilliant lustre and very large. Three of them made by worms of the first day's hatching weighed 90 grains, being an average of 30 grains each. Some of the last and from the second and third day's hatching (not gathered when we saw them) are considerably larger. The worms began to spin on the 30th April, 27 days after they were hatched.

Now from the 1st of May, when the feeding of a second set of worms might commence, to the 9th October, beyond which time the morus multicaulis affords tender and succulent leaves, there are 162, or six times 27 days. If, therefore, eggs kept on ice can be made to hatch at any time during summer and autumn, as experience seems to prove, six additional crops of silk might be made by Capt. Vanderford, or seven in all, if he had the eggs and the ice-house, by the 9th of October; provided the worms should always commence spinning in 27 days after hatching; and it has been found that they commence in a shorter time during the heat of summer, than in the cool weather of spring. What Capt. Vanderford could do, any one else could do with the same care. As it requires more hands to attend the worms for the first two or three weeks, than for the remainder of feeding time, some of the hands might then be employed, after the first crop of the season, in gathering and reeling the cocoons. It requires, at most, not over three hands to attend worms enough to make a crop of 100 lb. of reeled silk. If then these three hands could make seven, or even six crops in a season, it would be 600 lb. to the hand which at $5 per pound would be $3000.

We would advise no one to give up or neglect other business for the purpose of commencing the silk culture, with an expectation of realizing $1000, or even $500 to the hand, annually. If the data before us would seem to warrant such an expectation, still the thing has never been done; and it is possible it never may. Our wish is only to induce some to an experiment for themselves, and that with proper caution. Many will do it, and the result will teach others as well as themselves what can be done. But do not the facts before the public render it probable that those who enter earliest upon the experiment will be most richly as well as soonest rewarded? For if the product may be made as great as is supposed or any thing like it, the rush into the business must, after a time, reduce them.

The expense of making an experiment need not be great. The business ought to be entered on on a small scale at first, by persons unacquainted with it. Otherwise disappointment and failure would most probably be the result of the errors into which they would be likely to fall.

Morus Multicaulis beds for an acre, (say 1500) even at the last spring's prices would cost only $45. The next spring, they may not cost the third of it. Let every person not satisfied with the income from his present agricultural products, plant a few acres, or one acre, or the half, or fourth, or tenth of an acre in morus multicaulis, and procure a few silk worm eggs of the white mammoth variety, and let him go to work, first on a small scale, and then on a larger, as he gains experience. The expense in this way will be small, and the profit may eventually be great. The present is not the season of the year for planting the multicaulis, but it is a suitable season to look out for the eggs. The worms, the first year, may be fed on the leaves of the native mulberry, if no better can be had.

[A friend informs us that he will have Eggs of the above species of worm for sale. Any one wishing Eggs can be supplied by leaving their orders at this office—the first orders will have precedence. He has also sent us six cocoons spun this spring, which weighed near 200 grains. They can be seen at our office.—*Ed. Charlotte Journal.*]

On Thursday of last week, the Hon. Thaddeus Betts, of Fairfield county, was chosen by the Legislature of Connecticut, a U. S. Senator for six years, in the place of General Kimberly, resigned.

HARMANUS BLEECKER, Esq.—The appointment of this gentleman as Chargé d' Affaires of the United States at the Hague is at once a source of surprise and satisfaction to his fellow-townsmen of Albany. Mr. Bleecker's high character and varied attainments have long commanded the respect of his numerous friends at home, and will unquestionably add to the credit of his country abroad.—*Albany Daily Adv.*

The Nashville Banner of the 1st ultimo says:—"Ex-President Jackson was in town again, yesterday, walking about the square, apparently in very good health."

A Graceless Editor.—Col. Polk, the V. B. candidate for Governor, has but one speech, and that the editor of the Nashville Banner is publishing, so that people read it long before the Col. can get up with it.

TIMES IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Raymond (Miss.) "Times" of the 3d instant contains about one-eighth of a column of reading matter, the remainder of the paper being completely filled with advertisements of *Sheriffs' sales.*

The Benton (Yazoo, Mis.) paper has come to us for several weeks past *entirely* full of advertisements of Sheriffs' sales.

A Fair Proposition.—The Louisville Journal states that some wag or other has written to Amos Kendall and applied to be appointed Postmaster of that city. He offers, if appointed, to steal all the money which comes into the office, and to share it equally with Amos. As it is hardly probable that any one will exceed this offer, his chance is regarded as good.

A Suggestion.—The administration party occasionally stand in woful need of a convenient man to do its *chores* without asking questions. The nominee of the party in the Edgecombe district, to oppose Mr. Stanly, having declined to accept the nomination, the Newbern Spectator respectfully suggests that John Branch be sent for.

Mr. Rives, at the late Charlottesville dinner related the following characteristic anecdote: A member of the U. S. Senate, who had cordially concurred with Mr. Rives, in his views, (while freely admitting that Mr. R. in his opposition to the *favorite* measure of the administration, stood upon the same ground he had before done,) very significantly said, "but that is not the question, Mr. Rives; it is a rule in dancing in my country, when the tune *turns*, you must *turn*. We have now a new tune and a new piper and yet you will not turn." Mr. Rives said, "he was not of the Jim Crow school of politicians; he could not thus "turn about and wheel about," as the presidential piper might direct."—*Farmville Register.*

Paganini, the great fiddler, it is said, is ill, past recovery. He leaves a fortune estimated at two millions of dollars.

"*The Field of blood*" *at Jerusalem.*—At a late *soiree* of the Dublin College of physicians, a highly interesting paper was read by Dr. Wilde, giving an account of a remarkable tomb discovered at Jerusalem, which he had in person examined; and from the remains found therein he was led to believe it to be the "Aceldama, or Field of Blood," purchased with the 30 pieces of silver returned by Judas to the Jewish priests! The door way of this tomb was of a mixed architecture, the pillars and pediment being Grecian; the floral embellishments on the architrave Hebrew, and the door itself solid stone, hung on horizontal hinges. Inside it was a large chamber hewn out of the solid rock, each having smaller crypts in each of the three sides, in all of which human remains were found. The skulls which he exhibited, were of nations who never inhabited that land, therefore, "strangers" at Jerusalem at that period. No Jewish remains were found. The skulls belonged to the Mongolian, Ethiopian or the mixed races; two of them on the authority of Dr. Prichard, were of Turkish origin, one an African, probably a negro of Mozambique. The tomb was accidently discovered by an Arab of Silos. The inference Dr. Wilde drew was, that it was the true Potters' Field, being used for the burial of strangers who died in Jerusalem.

New York, May 25.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Hibernia, Capt. Cobb, arrived at the Quarantine this morning from Liverpool, having sailed two days later than the steamer Liverpool, on the 22d April. The Editors of the New York Daily Express have received their files of Liverpool papers to the 23d, and London dates to Sunday the 21st inclusive. We are indebted to Capt. Cobb for the latest papers.

The Cotton sales reported were of Saturday the 20th, and therefore are one day later. The market remained exceedingly dull, but at no less rates—sales only one thousand bales.

We find but little important news in the papers received.

The debate on the *Irish policy of the Government* closed on the morning of the 20th April, after a night session. Sir Robert Peel's amendment was lost by a majority of 22.

For the amendment,	296
Against the amendment,	318

This is considered a triumph of the Ministers. The Whig papers say that the vote promises well for the cause of Reform, and is a victory over the Tories.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

On the 19th of April the definite treaty between Belgium and Holland, and the correspondent treaties between those Powers, and the Five Powers represented in Conference, were signed on Friday afternoon. The arrangement in these treaties is substantially the same as that of the 24 articles of 1831, but with such modifications of detail as the lapse of time since that period, and as altered circumstances appeared to require. It is satisfactory to both parties, and there can be no doubt that both Holland and Belgium will derive most important advantages from the re-establishment of peace between them.

To Europe the final settlement of this long-pending question is considered a matter of the greatest consequence; for as long as it remained unsettled, it was a source from whence war might at any time have sprung, and the treaties which were signed on Friday will tend, more than any thing which has happened for many years, to secure the continuance of peace in Europe.

FRANCE.

M. Passy was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies on the 18th, for the year 1839. The condition of things at the latest dates were considered favorable to the King's party, and it was believed a ministry would soon be formed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—April 20.

The Cotton market remains extremely dull, but any less than yesterday's prices, ¼d to ¼d below those of the previous week, is refused. The sales are only about 1,000 bales, comprising 280 Brazil at 8¼d to 10¼d, and the remainder American, at 8d to 9¼d; all to consumers, in small quantities.

April 22.—The market continues flat, and prices are rather lower to-day. The sales amount to about 2000 bags; consisting of 150 Peruvian, at 9d a 9¼d; 280 Maranham, 8¾d to 9¼d; 150 Surat, 6¼d to 7d; the remainder American, at 8¼d to 10d.

April 23.—The sales to-day amount to 600 bags.

Important Decision.—The Chancellor of the State of New York has recently decided that if it is a part of an agreement for the loan of money, that the borrower shall take uncurrent bills at a higher rate than their actual value in cash or current funds, the loan is usurious; that where a loan is secured by the transfer of stock, with a stipulation that the lender shall have the privilege of taking a part thereof in full satisfaction of the loan—the parties, at the time of the agreement, anticipating a great increase in the value of the stock—the transaction is usurious; that whenever the lender stipulates even for the chance of an advantage beyond the legal interest, the contract is usurious, if he is entitled, by the agreement, to have the money lent with the interest thereon, repaid to him at all events.—*Balt. Chron.*

From the Brandon Sentinal.

Destruction of the Real Estate Bank at Decatur.—As our paper went to press, we were informed by a gentleman direct from Decatur, (Mi.) that the Real Estate Bank at that place was set fire to by a mob, and burned, together with all the books and papers. Nothing was saved. He also stated that much excitement prevailed; and it was feared that if the mob was not quelled, they would wreak their vengeance upon the persons and property of the directory.

We learn from the Louisville papers, that the sum of $4000 has been raised by the young men's society in that city, in aid of the cause of Colonization. This is truly praiseworthy.

The Legislature of Connecticut has divorced a man from his wife on the ground that he was married without his knowledge or consent!

DIED

At the residence of James Johnson, Esq. in the upper end of Mecklenburg County, on the 30th of May, Mr. A. J. WORKE, of Iredell County, in the 37th year of his age.

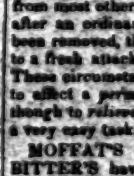
OBITUARY.

Died, at his residence, in York District, S. C., on the 7th of May last, in the 23d year of his age, Mr. ROBT. HARVEY HARRIS, son of the late James Harris Esq. To do the obituary honors of the deceased is melancholy and painful under any circumstances; 'tis a painful duty to record the demise of the old and decrepid, whose snowy locks are eloquent monitors of the rapid tendency of all mankind to dissolution—to encounter the dread messenger, when the nerves are strong, and disease has "sicklied over with the pale cast of thought," when earth's bright dreams have proved but paltry visions, and the faith of the gospel is pourtraying in colors how hues the joys of that world to come, while all the earth are mostly dependant—it is indeed painful to announce the departure of a friend or neighbor.

But when that picture is dreadful, when youth in the prime, when the glowing anticipations of long life are disappointed, when the bowl suddenly and prematurely breaks, when the dear young friend is overpowered by an unrelenting and formidable adversary, "*the pale horse and his rider*," and shadow of death" so early veils the timidly attendant upon premature age, and then the picture has a fearful interest. Yes, that interest that language is beggared—'tis then beyond the power of the pen to do justice to the feelings of the South are the circumstances connected with him whose obituary we would present to the world. Young, and (with a fond [illegible] unfolding its brightness is blighted with [illegible] untimely Death, to be blossomed but to be the [illegible] of the "*pale destroyer!*" He has left many friends and relations to grieve that grace, talent, and genius, with not a protection against the last enemy. R.

Also, departed this life on the 9th of May last, at her residence in York District, S. C. Mrs. JANE HARRIS, in the 39th year of her age, and consort of the late James Harris, Esq. She left two children to deplore her loss, as well as a large circle of acquaintances, who will long cherish her memory, and water with many tears, the grave of the affectionate and tender mother, and beloved friend, while they trust she reposes in the bosom of the God she never failed to worship.

Communicated.



Runaway

FROM the Subscriber, a short time since, a bound colored boy by the name of Abner MALpin, about 19 or 20 years of age. All persons are forwarned harboring or employing said boy or the law will be enforced against any one who may do so. Any person giving me information shall receive my thanks.

SAM COMB.

June 1, 1839. 3t

PROSPECTUS OF THE

AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE *American Museum of Literature and its Arts* will combine the utility of a review with the lighter miscellany of a magazine; besides impartial reviews of important works, and short notices of minor literary productions by the editors, it will embrace essays, tales, historical, poetry, literary and scientific intelligence, and translations from standard and periodical works in other languages, contributed by some of the ablest writers of the day.

The Magazine will also contain a series of reviews of such writers as have by their talents shed lustre upon American literature. These reviews will be accompanied by portraits of the authors, engraved on steel by the best artists. The work will be beautifully printed, with new type, upon fine paper, and will make two volumes each year, of more than 200 pages each.

Agencies will be established in the principal cities, and arrangements made to deliver the work *free of postage.* As the Museum is printed on a medium and a half sheet, the highest postage that can be charged to any part of the country, for one year, will be $1 50. Persons desirous of acting as agents will apply post paid. Terms $3 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first number—five copies $20.

NATHAN C. BROOKS.
J. E. SNODGRASS.
Editors and Proprietors, Baltimore.

Editors favorable to the cause of literature, and desirous of an exchange, will please copy the above.

NEVER AND AGUE POSITIVELY CURED.—Fever and Ague is a most obstinate disease, and in warm and humid climates, frequently resists every ordinary mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which the disease induces, it often gives rise to other complaints. Marsh miasmata, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water, is the most frequent exciting cause of this disease; and one of its great peculiarities is its susceptibility of a renewal from very slight causes, such as from the prevalence of an easterly wind—even without the repetition of the original exciting cause. In this, Fever and Ague differs from most other *fevers*; as it is well known, that after an ordinary fever has once occurred, and been removed, the person affected is not so liable to a fresh attack as one who was not so affected. These circumstances render it extremely difficult to affect a *permanent* cure of Fever and Ague, though to *relieve* the patient for the time being is a very easy task.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been thoroughly tested, and proved to be a POSITIVE AND RADICAL CURE of Fever and Ague. Hundreds of his fellow-citizens in the West, have voluntarily come forward to assure Mr. MOFFAT that the LIFE MEDICINES are the only medicines that will THOROUGHLY effect a removal of the most tedious and disagreeable disease.

Others who have emigrated to that rich and promising portion of our country—men who went out full of hope, and confident of winning a competence from the luxuriance of the soil; or who carried to the outposts of our settlements the mercantile or mechanical experience won in the crowded cities and towns of the older states, have either returned with shattered constitutions and depressed spirits, or they remain in their new homes, dragging out a weary life; at last to sink, under some disease to which they are predisposed by that terror of the West, the FEVER AND AGUE. Their hopes are blasted—their business energies destroyed—their El Dorado becomes a desert, and the word of promise, made to the ear, is broken to the hope.

To these individuals, Mr. MOFFAT would say—"Try the LIFE MEDICINES, and you will yet anticipate your most sanguine expectations, for they will certainly restore you to health."

FEVER AND AGUE is a complaint which requires to be met at its first approach, and combatted at every stage. Seldom fatal of itself, it reduces the strength, and impairs the functions of the organs, so that upon the manifestation of disease, Nature is unable, unassisted, to resist the inroad. The LIFE MEDICINES, when taken strictly according to directions will cure it, and give to the weak and trembling victim of disease, new health, life, and strength.

For full particulars of the mode of treatment, the reader is referred to the GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may be obtained of the different agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents.—The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac-simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters, or box of Pills.

POETRY.

The following beautiful and affecting "Reverie" was written some time ago by Philadelphia Gazette. It is probably the production of the editor. While England Clarke, whose lovely lost has been lamented, [illegible] and accomplished lady:

I see thee still!
Remembrance, faithful to her trust,
Calls thee in beauty from the dust;
Thou comest in the morning light—
Thou'rt with me through the gloomy night;
In dreams I meet thee as of old,
Thine lily soft across my neck enfold,
And thy sweet voice is in my ear;
In every scene to memory dear
I see thee still!

I see thee still,
In every hallowed token rental;
This little ring thy finger bound—
This lock of hair thy forehead shaded,
This silken chain by thee was braided;
These flowerets, all withered now like thee,
Beloved, thou didst cull for me:
This book was thine—here didst thou read—
This picture, ah! yes here, indeed!
I see thee still!

I see thee still;
Here was thy summer noon's retreat,
Thee was thy favorite fire-side seat,
This was thy chamber, where each day,
I sat and watched thy sad decay;
Here on this bed thou last didst lie,
Here, on this pillow thou didst die!
Dare I lose? once more its woes unfold—
As then I saw thee pale and cold,
I see thee still!

I see thee still:
Thou art not in the tomb confined,
Death cannot claim the immortal mind.
Let earth close o'er its sacred trust,
Yet goodness dies not in the dust.
Thee, oh beloved, 'tis not thee,
Beneath the coffin's lid I see:
Thou to a fairer land art gone—
There let me hope, my journey done,
To see thee still!

From the Somerville Reporter.

ENIGMA.

I am a word of sixteen letters.
My 2nd, 3d, 12th, 9th, 2nd, and 3d, is an important character.
16, 13, 6, 15 and 9, is always at the highest point.
3, 12, 5, 9 and 3, is a useful instrument.
3, 12, 16, 11, 13 and 14, is applicable to no human man.
5, 2, 7 and 8, is the most valuable part of man.
11, 12, 3, 3, 2 and 8, is the name of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.
9, 12, 10, 8, 2 and 3, is a useful tradesman.
14, 9, 2, 3 and 7, is a natural phenomenon.
12, 15 and 3, is one of the elements.
6, 10, 3, 3, 2 and 3, is indispensible to a lady's toilet.
11, 12, 3 and 9, is a useful and common vehicle.
5, 1, 13 and 9, is the name of a game.
1, 12, 3 and 8, is one of the heavenly bodies.
3, 4 and 1, has many lovers.
6, 12, 10 and 9, belongs to a ship.
5, 12, 10, 14, 2 and 3, is one who knows the ropes.
My whole is the name of an article much talked of, and in great demand. Q.

FEVER AND AGUE.—TO MY FRIENDS IN THE WEST, and particularly those who have used the *LIFE MEDICINES* in treatment of *FEVER AND AGUE*.

It is but a short time since these Medicines have been introduced in the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, wherever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescriptions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners" when specifics are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continually doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffat has the happiness of confidently announcing that FEVER AND AGUE is now to be added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered.

In Fever and Ague the *LIFE MEDICINES* not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, effect a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and reports directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may always be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy—to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his object in now addressing his friends at the West is to request them that they will spare no pains in communicating their experience, and disseminating this highly interesting information, now that the season for Fever and Ague has arrived.

It is not for the mere purpose of disposing of a few hundred packages of the Life Medicines, that the proprietor makes this appeal. The demand for his Medicines is already greater than he can conveniently supply; and even were it insufficient to afford him business, he would conceive himself supremely selfish, if his pleasure was not greater at the benefit conferred upon the suffering part of the community by an increase in his sales, than at his own pecuniary profit.

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the proprietor will not be accused of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for fever and ague, so appropriate, thorough and positive in its happy effects as *MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS*.

For further particulars of the above medicine see MOFFAT'S GOOD SAMARITAN, a copy of which accompanies the medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

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JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Accounts standing unsettled on the first of A. & W. Alexander for the years 1837 and 38, are requested to call on Alexander & Brothers, and adjust the same either by Cash or Note—the cash would be preferred. It is necessary that our books should be closed by the first of July, and all who fail to comply with the above request by that time, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of Wm. A. Todd for settlement.

A. & W. ALEXANDER.

May 29, 1839. 445tf

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY or stolen from my plantation in Baker county, about the first of February last, my negro boy, JOHN, about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, well built, common size, erect in his walk, has set of fineteeth, intelligent and good countenance, weighing between one hundred and fifty and sixty pounds. I bought said negro from S. E. McComb, (who resides in Charlotte, North Carolina,) in Milledgeville, on the fifteenth day of November, last. I am of the opinion that said negro is trying to make his way back to North Carolina.—Any person catching said negro, and confining him in Jail so that I get him, shall be literally rewarded. And if stolen, any person that will catch the thief and produce proof to conviction, shall receive the above reward. Any information relative to said negro, will be thankfully received directed to Clinton, Jones county, Georgia.

E. M. COX.

May 14, 1839. 445tf

Notice to Mechanics.

THE subscribers solicit proposals to build a *CHURCH* of the following dimensions and materials—fifty feet by forty three in the clear, the walls 16 ft. above the floor in height, the floor and wall of Brick, with a gallery in one end and a plain pine pulpit in the other end of the house painted. The foundation of stone as high as the surface of the floor; the house to have two doors of large size in the end opposite the pulpit fronting two windows, one on each side of the pulpit and four windows in each side all very large, one of which is to serve as a door of entrance in the stair steps leading up into the gallery with stone steps as high as the sill of that window from the outside; the sill of both the doors and the ten windows to be hewn stone, the house covered with pine shingles and ceiled with plank over head and under the gallery floor; the windows all glazed with 10 by 12 glass except the one used as a door to the gallery for which and the two doors there are to be double shutters, painted, the Brick of the walls to be laid in lime mortar and the inside, plastered with lime and plaster of paris; two aisles through the length of the House, one from each door with a row of pews next to each side wall, and a double row in the center between the two aisles. *Materials* to be had conveniently and hauling or *Vacant Houses* to accomodate 3 or 4 families close to the church if *preferred*, the best of water and one of the most healthy ridges in the two Carolinas.

Proposals solicited from workmen who will undertake the entire job, giving *approved* security for completing the whole in a workman like manner as speedily as practicable. Proposals to be forwarded to the Post Master at Hazlewood Post Office, Chester District, S. C. by the 15th or 20th of June next.

Signed by the building Committee.

WM. HEMPHILL,
WM. WYLIE,
ROBT. WYLIE,
JAS. KING,
H. McDOWELL,
May 4, 1839. 445t

Committee { A. ROSBOROUGH,
JOHN RATEREE,
WM. ANDERSON,
R. KILPATRICK,
JOHN AGNEW.

☞ The Western Carolinian of Salisbury is requested to copy the above 3 times and send their bill to the Post Master at Hazlewood S. C.

Salisbury Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING recently purchased the above Hotel from *Thomas A. Hague, Esq.*, (formerly owned by Wm. H. Slaughter,) informs the Public that he intends carrying it on through his superintendent, Col. *Edward Yarbrough*, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any establishment of a similar character, in all "*Old Rip*," or in any other Southern State.

Gentlemen who are fond of *good Fare, fine Liquors, neat Beds*, and Stables *well supplied* with Grain and Provender of all kinds, conducted by a *superior Hostler*, are respectfully solicited to call, both by the Proprietor and Superintendent, to such is determined that no gentleman or lady shall leave the House dissatisfied.

WM. D. CRAWFORD, *Proprietor.*

April 24, 1839. 443tf

A CARD.

COL. YARBROUGH is *truly* anxious to see his *old friends* and *former customers* at the above Hotel, and pledges himself to spare no pains to render their situation, during their stay, pleasant and comfortable.

Bacon! Bacon!!

15,000 LBS. of heavy *BACON*, well cured, also **1500** lbs. of *LARD*, for sale by the subscriber at 12½ cents.

GEORGE CROSS.

May 6, 1839. 443tf

Bacon! Bacon!!

10,000 LBS. fine Kentucky BACON for Sale low for Cash. Also, a quantity of fine FLOUR.

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

March 6, 1839. 440tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Court of Equity, February Term, 1839.
Stephen Yoe
vs.
Thos. L. Polk and Chas. J. Shannon.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that neither of the Defendants in this case reside within the limits of this State, *It is ordered*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the said Defendants appear at our next Court of Equity to be holden for Mecklenburg county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday in August next, and then and there answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Test: D. R. DUNLAP, *C. M. E.*

May 7, 1839. Price adv. $5 445

JUST PRINTED, a supply of blank NOTES.

Eight Day Brass Repeating Clocks.

THIS article is now offered to the Public as one of the very best quality of Clock, under all the finest brass dial and best main steel, by a first rate workman, and warranted to perform well.

JOSEPH SUMNER.

April 23, 1839. 443

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650 acres of Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the West, offers for Sale his Valuable Lands lying at the upper end of this County. The Lands are situated five miles South of Bray's Ford on the road leading to Charlotte. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling with all necessary out buildings, and a good Saw Mill and Cotton Gin. About 150 Acres of the Land cleared and under cultivation. The above Lands were originally in three separate Tracts and can be divided to suit purchasers. The above Lands can be had at a reduced price by an early application to the subscriber.

SAMUEL LOWRIE.

April 23, 1839. 447tf

For Sale,

MY Plantation, situated on the waters of Sugar Creek, one mile above Gen. William Cook's Mills. Persons wishing to purchase real good land, would do better to buy said Plantation at a *high price*, than to work old worn out lands which do not pay them for cultivation. The Plantation being too far from my residence to improve with advantage, is my only reason for selling it or offering the same for sale. There is 30 or 40 Acres of good Cotton Land in cultivation on the place, and excellent meadow Lands. About one third of the Land is in woods, promising timber and a great deal of good Branch and Creek Bottoms, not liable to overflow but very little, as the banks are generally high, the springs are plenty, and good water, the improvements tolerable. Any person desirous of purchasing said Plantation can call and examine said Land with its boundaries. There is **206** Acres agreeable to the platt.

JOSHUA P. SMITH.

April 11, 1839. 445

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, near Concord, Cabarrus county, *TWO MARES*—one, a bay mare, about eight years old, and paces well under the saddle. The other, is a very dark bay, about 15 years old, with a star in her face. The said Mares left my possession, on Thursday last, and I suppose that they have gone into Mecklenburg county. Any person who will take up the above property and return them to me, or give me information, so that I get them again, will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned.

M. M. PLUNKET.

Concord, April 23, 1839. 443

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THE UNIVERSAL ESTIMATION in which the celebrated *Life Pills and Phenix Bitters*, are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and incalculable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known nor been informed of *any* instance in which they have *failed* to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious headache, costiveness piles general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and obstruction, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness, that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammations, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills*; and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriasism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phenix Bitters*. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's 'Good Samaritan,' a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

The above medicines are for sale in Charlotte by W. I. HOLTON, *Agent.*

☞ *A fresh supply just Received.*

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WILLIAMS & BOYD

Are now offering their Celebrated Vegetable Pills, Compound Extract Sarsaparilla, Essence of Mustard, Essence of Lemon, Soda, and Liniment, put up and for sale wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Cash only.

April 9, 1839. 444tf

50,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis cuttings for Sale.

THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of the valuable tree (for feeding the silk worm) in the fall. As there has been and still will be many frauds practised upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants those now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from Gideon B. Smith, of Delaware, nine years ago and are a part of the tree that that gentleman has spoken about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first obtained, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year and every care will be taken to render the strongest, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the plant. As the Trees in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointments a regular list will be kept and this advertisement discontinued so soon as the number above named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now fed. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Morus Multicaulis. All communications by mail, must be post paid, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. P. FRITCHARD.

Feb. 20, 1839. 436tf

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the trees while growing and judge for themselves.

COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Mecklenburg county and the surrounding country, that they have associated themselves together under the firm of OVERMAN & CRITTENDEN, for the purpose of carrying on the

Coach Manufacturing Business

in all its various branches. Having by long experience acquired a competent knowledge of the above business, they hope by personal and assiduous attention to the same, to merit the patronage of the public. One of the subscribers has been engaged in one of the most approved Coach Factories at the North for the last fifteen years, and from his thorough knowledge of the business he feels justified in stating, that work made at this establishment shall not be surpassed, either for durability or style, by any finished in the Southern country.

For work done, there will be stated prices, from which their will be no deviation.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch.

CHARLES OVERMAN.
CARTER CRITTENDEN.

Feb. 19, 1839. 436tf

A NEW CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE subscriber being under the necessity of going into Business of his own, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has erected the Shop belonging to Miles Hill, where he is prepared to received all ORDERS for work in his line. His attention will be turned principally to

Yankee and Fancy WAGONS, BUGGIES and SULKIES.

Being one of Capt. Dwight's main hands in the above business for three years, he flatters himself that he can please any who may give him a call. He intends to use the very best of Oak Timber, which he considers much better than Ash for wagons. Gentlemen can call and be their own judges.

REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.

Jan. 30, 1839. 435tf

Important Information

To those suffering with Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps & Spasms.

THE utility of E. S. BERNARD'S Remedy for Cholera has ceased to be a problem. Experience, the only sure foundation of Medicinal, as on all other kinds of knowledge, has effectually established what the judicious compilation of the Remedy, its admirable adaptation to the various indications which occur in the course of these diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, usually designated as Cholera complaints, led the Proprietor to anticipate from the first of all experiments, however, that of most competent to discriminate accurately and to decide justly upon the effects of a Medicine, must be the best; and with such in its favor, over the most fastidious of those maladies, must lay aside there prejudices.

The indications of cure are—to tranquilize the stomach and bowels; to relieve the excessive peristaltic motion; to relieve that characteristic state of the bowels which is often the attendant of chronic or an acute disease accompanied with inflammation and obstruction; to overcome the spasms; equalize the circulation, and restore warmth to the surface; remove congestion of the internal organs; and to relieve the morbid irritability of the brain and nervous system;—all of which has been effected by the use of Bernard's Remedy for Cholera; certificates of which have been given at various times of the efficacy in cases widely different in their origin and progress of each other.

☞ Look to the Certificates and directions which accompany each bottle, they are the best evidence that can be given. For sale by Williams & Boyd.

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

DR. PETERS' PILLS

THE immense and increasing popularity of these Pills, is another proof of the infallibility of the old adage, that "truth is powerful and will prevail." Other pills are only puffed, but Dr. Peters' are purchased and praised and recommended until the demand for them has become almost universal.

Dr. Peters would impress this fact upon the public, that his pills are not a quack nostrum, but a scientific compound of simples, which has been the result of many years intense application, in a profession in which he is regularly bred, and because it is so popular with the regular faculty as with the people at large.

One of the many peculiar virtues of the Vegetable Pills is, that while very powerful in their effects they are particularly mild and gentle in their action. Unlike the generality of medicines, their application is never attended with nausea or griping.

Peters' Vegetable Pills are now regarded by those who have had an opportunity to decide upon their merits, as an inestimable PUBLIC BLESSING.

Without an exception in age or country, no medicine has operated with such rapidity and given such universal satisfaction.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D., No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

A Catalogue of Reasons

For using Dr. Peters' Celebrated Vegetable Pills.

1. Because they are exceedingly popular, which proves them to be exceedingly good.

2. Because they are recommended of simples which have the powers to do good in an immense number of cases, without possessing the means to do injury in any.

3. Because they are not a quack medicine, but the scientific compound of a regular physician, who has made his profession the study of his life.

4. Because they are not constipating to take, nor disagreeing to restrain while they are most effectual to operate.

5. Because they are recommended as a thorough purgative by the regular faculty.

6. Because by keeping the system in a natural state of action, they cure almost every disease which is incidental to the human frame.

7. Because they are cheap and portable, and will retain all their virtues in full vigor, in any climate and for any length of time.

8. Because, not withstanding their simplicity and mildness, they are one of the speediest purgative medicines which has yet been discovered.

9. Because they are an unfailing remedy for procuring a good appetite.

10. Because in cases of spleen or despondency, by their healthy influence on the excitable state of the body, they have a most happy effect, in calming and invigorating the mind.

11. Because, they effect their cures without the usual catastrophe of other pills, sickness and griping.

12. Because as well as being an unrivalled purifier of the general system, they are a specific remedy for sick headache.

13. Because they differ from the majority of medicines, in the fact that the more they are known the more they are approved.

14. Because as their application creates no debility in the system, they may be taken without preventing any hindrance to business or the usual pursuits of every day life.

15. Because when once introduced into a family, or a village, they almost immediately take the precedence of all other medicines in general complaints.

16. Because a number of the wonderful cures they have effected, can be substantiated without any undue means being resorted to, to procure the valid testimonials.

17. Because their composition is such, that they are equally applicable to the usual diseases of warm, cold, or temperate climates.

18. Because few, or three, are in general sufficient for a disease—no dose, as in the case with the generality of patent medicines—the patient is not compelled to make a meal of them.

19. Because each individual pill is put up in the immediate superintendence of the proprietor, so that no mistake in the composition, or quantity can possibly occur through the carelessness of a less interested agent.

20. Because they purify the fluids without debilitating the system.

21. Because, notwithstanding their immense popularity, no person has ever ventured to raise against them the breath of censure, which would not have been the case, if very could have discovered in them a single flaw to cavil at.

22. Because—(and this fact is of the utmost importance—) before in a certain situation may take them, (not more than two or three at a time however!) without in the slightest degree incurring the hazard of abortion. Were the virtues of Peters' inestimable pills confined to this desirable end alone, it would give them a decided advantage over the multitudes of all competitors, as no one is there more danger to be apprehended, of which the few remedies have been discovered, than the one referred to.

23. Because while they are so efficient in their operations with adults they may at the same time be administered to children and even to infants in small quantities, half a pill for instance, without the slightest danger.

24. Because their virtues are acknowledged and appreciated, by their soothing influence upon an young, feeble while suffering from the unavoidable changes of life, as directed by the laws of Nature.

25. And lastly, because they are acknowledged to be an almost infallible remedy for Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Derangement of the System, Lowness of Spirits, Pain in the Side, Heartburn, Nausea, Disorder of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotches, or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the liver, where a mild but effective medicine may be required.

In short the general voice of the community has decided that Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS, are the best compound of medicines ever offered to the public, as one of the happiest discoveries of modern days and altogether entitled as a general remedy to the confidence of all.

☞ Be careful and examine the *Peters' Vegetable Pills*. They are for sale in Charlotte, at the store of Williams & Boyd.

August 31, 1838. 414